

SPRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

WINTER FASHIONS.

From the N. Y. Tribune. "We shall be compelled," say the authorities among our milliners, "to import our winter styles from Berlin instead of Paris. In our admiring ignorance of our wives and daughters, we have supposed they only submitted to the imitation of Engle in their dress from the indolence induced by old-established custom, and would gladly now bestir themselves to show how much more picturesquely their own artistic eyes and skillful fingers could set off their beauty. Why they should await orders from the stout Prussian Frauens and Frauleins as to what hats or petticoats to wear, is inexplicable to the dull masculine mind. But they know best what they can do. If they write down their own taste as null, doubtless they have reason. Far be it from us to contradict them. But why, if we borrow our bonnets and billions from the Germans, should we not go a little further, and look if there are none of their customs which it would be worth while to import? Where the present American idea of fashionable life and code of etiquette had its origin, it would be hard to tell; it is probably a rehash of the worst French and worst English; nothing more hopelessly bad, it is certain, can be found in any civilized nation under heaven. Fashionable life in New York and the other large cities is as dissonant and frothy as that of Paris, without its power, and as servile as that of England without its rank. There are degrees in vulgarity, and where we pay allegiance to wealth instead of birth, and substitute a successful pill-vender's six-inch for an historic coat of arms as the object of our homage, we show that beneath the long-known lowest deep of snobbishness there are yet lower depths for us to reach. By the fashionable we do not, of course, mean the best and highest society of the cities; "there is as much difference in their blood," quoth Salazarino, "as between jet and ivory, or red wine and Rhineish." But fashion is a power the strength and firmness of whose rule over weak minds is little understood by those who are above it. The mandate of the woman of ton in New York has its influence in every village in Nebraska, or in the harem of Brigham himself. Half the wretchedness, and half the crime, too, among American women arise from the eagerness to be in the mode, to keep up appearances on scanty means. Now, all the sham and plated ware which form the regalia, as we might say, of fashionable society, these cheap and nasty ideas of caste, this substitution of pompous and meaningless pretensions to each other, instead of the simple genuineness of whose rule, the terror of more cultured people, are things utterly foreign to us, and un-American. Nervous, greedy, and fanatical we may be as a people; but hypocritical we are not. There is not a sham or humbug among us which is not weighed and held at its true value. Jonathan is good-humored and long-suffering; he lets even Fisk swell his little hour upon the stage, and laughs at him; but he holds him as a puppet after all. Why should fashionable society belie us then? New England social life is naturally sincere and pretentious; the Western frank and ruled exceptionally by common sense; that of the South, still hospitable and generous to a fault. Why should we not be done with this spurious, weak imitation of fast life abroad which is extending its rule over our cities, narrowing the minds and making vulgar the manners of our sons and daughters? If our women of ton must imitate foreign manners, let them take some hints from the social life of Berlin. Or let the reform begin lower down. Jones, the butcher's daughter, whose father owns up beaves in the market, with a diamond in his shirt button, is going to marry Smith, the saddler, next week. She has been "educated," waltzes, reads the reviews, criticizes Nilsson. Let her be married in a muslin instead of a silk; in her house furnishing let simplicity, harmonizing colors, ivy growing here and there, a good print on the walls, and suggest ennobling ideas for her own daily life; instead of tawdry carpets and cheap brocades, which only suggest the larger house over the way, of which this is a mean imitation. Let her substitute a plain good table, and real friends as frequent guests for the ordinary stinky menage and annual show ball; let her be the companion and teacher of her children, instead of their sempstress; let her walk and sail with them take the place of her daily dress parade along the avenue; and when they are grown, let her hold her own position firmly as house-mother and leader in society, and not surrender it to raw, unfedged girls and boys. American family feeling is quite as earnest and tender in idea as that of Germany; but the Germans carry that earnestness and tenderness into their social life. By as much as it is more genuine, unconventional, and simple than ours, it is as fine and higher in rank. If our women must imitate imported manners, it is worth their while to consider these things.

A REVENUE REFORM PARTY.

From the N. Y. Sun. Some of the papers are talking about a new political party, with revenue reform as the main if not the only plank in its platform. The Chicago Tribune, the Cincinnati Commercial, the Evening Post, Governor Brown and Senator Schurz, of Missouri, are mentioned as leading in this new movement. Their fundamental idea appears to be free trade with foreign nations by the entire abolition of duties on imports as soon as practicable. Meanwhile they would reduce all kinds of taxes to such a point that the revenue of the Government will exactly meet its wants and nothing more. It would be a great satisfaction to the minds of practical men if parties could be exactly divided upon the question of the tariff. For the last half century it has been the subject of constant and animated discussion in colleges, in Congress, in the press, and on the stump; but it is neither school squand nor taxation that neither school neither the protectionists nor the free-traders have ever been able to bring the country

to a clear and final decision upon their respective theories and policy. For this reason we should really be glad if it were now possible to organize a party upon this controversy, and to have it settled by a popular vote once and forever; but we see no probability of such an event. Now, as heretofore, political issues will be held to be of higher moment, and will continue to control parties and decide elections.

Of course this new movement will receive all possible encouragement from the Democracy. The revenue reformers have all of them for a long time past been identified with the Republican party. The stronger they become the more decidedly the Republicans will be weakened, and the more easily the Democrats will triumph over them. In fact, the revenue reform movement is nothing but a symptom of that general revolt and universal derangement which President Grant's family government, incapacity, and silly blundering have produced in the whole Republican body. Professing to aim at a reduction of the tariff and the approximation of our whole system of taxation to free-trade principles, the real object of this movement is to overthrow Grant.

It is so manifest that free trade is out of the question at large that the country is burdened with a vast debt, and compelled to raise an enormous revenue, requiring at least an average of forty per cent. duties upon all imports, that no sensible man can talk in earnest of adopting free trade. When the debt is paid, the people can, if they choose, support the Government by means of direct taxes rather than duties upon imports; but it will be a quarter of a century before that millennial condition is attained. Until then we must have a high tariff, and we must also raise an immense sum by internal taxes. The only revenue reform that is now practicable is to arrange the import duties and the internal taxes so as to render them the least burdensome and the most satisfactory possible to the various interests of the country. That this can be better accomplished through either of the existing parties than by the formation of a new one needs no proof.

But the danger which this new movement has in store for the Republicans is serious, and the sooner they obviate it by pitching Grant overboard and taking up as their candidate for 1872 some man like Lyman Trumbull, Roscoe Conkling, or John Scott, who by opposition to the odious and unconstitutional income tax has identified himself with a real reform of the revenue, and yet is not pledged to extreme and impracticable ideas, the better it will be for them. Or if they are willing to go the whole figure, let them take Grant Brown himself. He has just received a greater majority in Missouri than any candidate ever had there before.

THE EFFECT OF AN ANGLO-RUSSIAN WAR UPON AMERICAN INTERESTS.

From the N. Y. Times. The complications which threaten to involve Europe in a general war have so direct a bearing upon American interests that they throw into the shade the influences until now exerted by the Franco-Prussian conflict. These influences have been much less injurious to this country than at the outset they seemed likely to be. They have checked the stream of emigration, embarrassed some branches of commerce, and obstructed enterprises whose promoters looked to Europe for financial help. Some anticipations, moreover, remain unfulfilled. The demand for our breadstuffs has not equalled expectations, and the general average of prices has fallen short of a war standard. On the other hand, the dangers that were predicted have not appeared. The value of our bonds has not materially suffered; the decline which for a time took place has been arrested, and the market, though dull, has not been permanently damaged. The price of gold, instead of bounding upward like a balloon, speedily recovered from early disturbances, and until a day or two ago was lower than at any period since the opening stages of our own great struggle. In all these particulars the prophets have been un-fortunate.

The probability of a new struggle, which will involve all the other great powers of Europe, again raises the question, How will the interests of the United States be affected by the probable course of events? With Europe in flames, we cannot hope to escape some inconveniences. The sudden rise of gold on Tuesday, and the maintenance of the advanced figure since then, indicate a certain degree of feverishness and doubt—in itself reasonable, but in no respect conclusive as a sign of impending trouble. The rise is for the moment the result of speculation, which rests on the supposition that the money markets of the other Old World are about to be closed against this country. Of course an Anglo-Russian war, added to the Franco-Prussian war, will furnish ample home employment for spare capital. The value of money will increase. It will be no longer available for American undertakings. The amount available here will be restricted to the amount we actually possess. The circumstance may produce more or less stringency in some quarters, but it need not necessarily produce embarrassment.

The evils most to be dreaded here are those which would be occasioned by the return of our securities, and the stoppage of the demand for our products. Neither of these evils is probable. The experience of the last four months has dissipated many fears in regard to the influence of distant war upon United States bonds. The amount returned, whether from Frankfurt or London, has been relatively small. The demand for them in these markets has not been as brisk as before, but their value has been well maintained, as compared with English consols, and the popular confidence in them has not been for an instant shaken. It will probably be so now. Capitalists will have profitable use for their cash, but the quiet investors, whether in England or on the Continent, will esteem more highly than ever securities that are exempt from impending perils. There may be momentary panic, but the reaction will be in our favor. Equally certain is the tendency of the second and larger contest, which now seems inevitable, to stimulate the demand for breadstuffs and other products of which we have a large surplus. Cotton may suffer, but for our other exports Europe will afford an almost unlimited market. The prospect hitherto has been darkened by Russia, whose railways have rendered its granaries accessible to an extent which interfered with the chances of the American farmer. Prices have been low here, because nations on the other side of the Atlantic have had vast supplies to draw from nearer home. With Russia a belligerent this aspect of the question will be changed. Europe will look to America for breadstuffs, and in enlarged exports we may hope to have a set-off to monetary evils that might otherwise be serious.

If, however, this country is to profit by the opportunity, our merchants must be allowed to buy foreign built ships. The greatest hindrance to the exportation of grain and flour is the scarcity of freights.

We send our products abroad in foreign ships of which England supplies the larger share. But when England is involved in a struggle for her own existence, what will become of English ships? The Paris treaty forbids privateering; but Russia, which throws the treaty overboard, will not hesitate to call privateers into her service to inflict upon English commerce the ruin with which the Alabama familiarized us. And if England's ships be driven off the seas, as most assuredly they will, where shall we look for the means of carrying on our carrying trade? English ship-owners will then be as eager to sell their ships as during the civil war they were to buy ours. Shall special navigation laws make it impossible for American merchants and ship-owners to turn the opportunity to our advantage? President Grant has already answered the question. It remains for Congress to give that answer practical effect.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CITY SEWAGE UTILIZATION COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE BY-LAWS, AT 12 O'CLOCK M., ON WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1870, AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, ROOM NO. 5, NO. 215 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, WHERE AN ELECTION WILL BE HELD FOR NINE DIRECTORS FOR THE ENGLISH YEAR, AND SUCH OTHER BUSINESS WILL BE TRANSACTED AS MAY PRESENT ITSELF.

BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENDID HAIR DYE IS THE BEST IN THE MARKET. IT IS TRUE AND PERFECT DYE. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints. "Does not contain any mercurial or arsenical ingredients. It is the Hair or System." Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 12 EIGHTH STREET, NEW YORK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN APPLICATION WILL BE MADE AT THE NEXT MEETING OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE INCORPORATION OF A BANK, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LAWS OF THE COMMONWEALTH, ENTITLED THE BULL'S HEAD BANK, TO BE LOCATED AT PHILADELPHIA, WITH A CAPITAL OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, WITH THE RIGHT TO INCREASE THE SAME TO FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH. It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients. It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth; Invigorates and Soothes the Gums; Purifies and Perfumes the Breath! Prevents Accumulation of Tartar; Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth! Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor, 2210m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT STS., PHILA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN APPLICATION WILL BE MADE AT THE NEXT MEETING OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE INCORPORATION OF A BANK, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LAWS OF THE COMMONWEALTH, ENTITLED THE BRIDGESBURY BANK, TO BE LOCATED AT PHILADELPHIA, WITH A CAPITAL OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, WITH THE RIGHT TO INCREASE THE SAME TO FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGER, General Agent, 530th No. 118 MARKET ST., PHILA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN APPLICATION WILL BE MADE AT THE NEXT MEETING OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE INCORPORATION OF A BANK, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LAWS OF THE COMMONWEALTH, ENTITLED THE SOUTH WARK BANKING COMPANY, TO BE LOCATED AT PHILADELPHIA, WITH A CAPITAL OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, WITH THE RIGHT TO INCREASE THE SAME TO FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS, CAMDEN, N. J. 10 27 1m

EDGEMONT SCHOOL. MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., Four Miles from Philadelphia. Next session begins MONDAY, October 3. For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE STREET, Philadelphia, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 15. French is the language of the faculty, and is constantly spoken in the Institute. 6 15 2m 6m L. D'HERVILLE, Principal.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC. LEWIS LADOMUS & CO. DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS. WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE. WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED. 302 Chestnut St., Phila.

BAND BRACELETS. CHAIN BRACELETS. We have just received a large and beautiful assortment of Gold Band and Chain Bracelets, Enamelled and engraved, of all sizes, at very low prices. New styles constantly received. WATCHES AND JEWELRY in great variety. LEWIS LADOMUS & CO. 311 mwsst No. 302 CHESTNUT STREET.

TOWER CLOCKS. G. W. RUSSELL, No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET, Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontor's & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full time. Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES AND JEWELRY. 215 CORNER OF NINTH AND MARKET STREETS, 2nd Second Floor, and late of No. 25 S. THIRD ST.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC. CARSTAIRS & McCALL, No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts. Importers of Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, &c. Wholesale Dealers in PURE RYE WHISKIES. IS BOTTLED AND TAX PAID. 25c per gallon. ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS. 10 15 2m DIZON'S No. 21 & EIGHTH STREET.

WATOHES. Established in 1854. C. & A. PEQUIGNOT, No. 608 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WATOHES. EVERGOING. STEM-WINDERS, KEY-WINDERS, QUARTER SECOND, MINUTE REPEATERS, ETC. ETC. ETC.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT, No. 608 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ART EXHIBITION. ON FREE EXHIBITION AT CHAS. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERY, No. 1125 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

BRUNN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS OF Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Coblenz, Heidelberg, Jena, Weiden, Erfurt, Bamberg, Wiesbaden, Brunn, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liege, Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, &c. A complete set of the Berlin Museum, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC. Strictly our own manufacture, and of warranted workmanship, at the lowest prices.

ALL THE NEW CHROMOS OF Europe and America. SWISS RUSTIC GOODS, invoices opened to-day. Sole Agency for the ROGERS GROUPS. GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, open, free at all times.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS, No. 316 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC. THE AMERICAN STOVE AND HOLLOWWARE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA.

IRON FOUNDERS. Manufacturers of STOVES, HEATERS, THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, TINNED, ENAMELED, AND TON HOLLOWWARE. FOUNDRY, Second and Mifflin Streets. OFFICE, 209 North Second Street. FRANKLIN LAWRENCE, Superintendent. EDMUND B. SMITH, Treasurer.

JNO. EDGAR THOMSON, President. JAMES HOEY, General Manager.

PROPOSALS. SPECIAL NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION. HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF TEXAS (Texas and Louisiana) CRIF QUARTERSMASTER'S OFFICE, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, Oct. 31, 1870.

Advertisement from the Quartermaster's Office, San Antonio, Texas, regarding proposals for transportation services.

Advertisement from the Quartermaster's Office, San Antonio, Texas, regarding proposals for transportation services.

Advertisement from the Quartermaster's Office, San Antonio, Texas, regarding proposals for transportation services.

Advertisement from the Quartermaster's Office, San Antonio, Texas, regarding proposals for transportation services.

Advertisement from the Quartermaster's Office, San Antonio, Texas, regarding proposals for transportation services.

Advertisement from the Quartermaster's Office, San Antonio, Texas, regarding proposals for transportation services.

Advertisement from the Quartermaster's Office, San Antonio, Texas, regarding proposals for transportation services.

Advertisement from the Quartermaster's Office, San Antonio, Texas, regarding proposals for transportation services.

Advertisement from the Quartermaster's Office, San Antonio, Texas, regarding proposals for transportation services.

SHIPPING. LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY. FOR NEW YORK. SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY. RATES TEN CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, FOUR CENTS PER OUBIC FOOT, ONE CENT PER GALLON, SHIP'S OPTION. INSURANCE BY THE LIFE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN REGULAR MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS. THE VAZCO will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Thursday, December 2, at 4 A. M.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN REGULAR MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS. THE VAZCO will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Thursday, December 2, at 4 A. M.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN REGULAR MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS. THE VAZCO will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Thursday, December 2, at 4 A. M.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN REGULAR MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS. THE VAZCO will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Thursday, December 2, at 4 A. M.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN REGULAR MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS. THE VAZCO will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Thursday, December 2, at 4 A. M.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN REGULAR MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS. THE VAZCO will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Thursday, December 2, at 4 A. M.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN REGULAR MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS. THE VAZCO will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Thursday, December 2, at 4 A. M.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN REGULAR MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS. THE VAZCO will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Thursday, December 2, at 4 A. M.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN REGULAR MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS. THE VAZCO will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Thursday, December 2, at 4 A. M.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN REGULAR MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS. THE VAZCO will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Thursday, December 2, at 4 A. M.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN REGULAR MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS. THE VAZCO will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Thursday, December 2, at 4 A. M.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN REGULAR MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS. THE VAZCO will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Thursday, December 2, at 4 A. M.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN REGULAR MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS. THE VAZCO will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Thursday, December 2, at 4 A. M.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN REGULAR MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS. THE VAZCO will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Thursday, December 2, at 4 A. M.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN REGULAR MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS. THE VAZCO will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Thursday, December 2, at 4 A. M.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN REGULAR MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS. THE VAZCO will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Thursday, December 2, at 4 A. M.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN REGULAR MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS. THE VAZCO will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Thursday, December 2, at 4 A. M.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN REGULAR MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS. THE VAZCO will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Thursday, December 2, at 4 A. M.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN REGULAR MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS. THE VAZCO will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Thursday, December 2, at 4 A. M.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN REGULAR MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS. THE VAZCO will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Thursday, December 2, at 4 A. M.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN REGULAR MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS. THE VAZCO will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Thursday, December 2, at 4 A. M.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN REGULAR MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS. THE VAZCO will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Thursday, December 2, at 4 A. M.

PROPOSALS FOR LIVE OAK. BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, WASHINGTON, D. C., November 8, 1870. SEALER PROPOSALS for the delivery of 300,000 cubic feet of Live-oak Timber, of the best quality, in such of the Navy-Yards at Charleston, Mass., and Boston, N. H., will be received at this Bureau until the 15th (16th) day of December, 1870.

PROPOSALS FOR LIVE OAK. BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, WASHINGTON, D. C., November 8, 1870. SEALER PROPOSALS for the delivery of 300,000 cubic feet of Live-oak Timber, of the best quality, in such of the Navy-Yards at Charleston, Mass., and Boston, N. H., will be received at this Bureau until the 15th (16th) day of December, 1870.

PROPOSALS FOR LIVE OAK. BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, WASHINGTON, D. C., November 8, 1870. SEALER PROPOSALS for the delivery of 300,000 cubic feet of Live-oak Timber, of the best quality, in such of the Navy-Yards at Charleston, Mass., and Boston, N. H., will be received at this Bureau until the 15th (16th) day of December, 1870.

PROPOSALS FOR LIVE OAK. BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, WASHINGTON, D. C., November 8, 1870. SEALER PROPOSALS for the delivery of 300,000 cubic feet of Live-oak Timber, of the best quality, in such of the Navy-Yards at Charleston, Mass., and Boston, N. H., will be received at this Bureau until the 15th (16th) day of December, 1870.

PROPOSALS FOR LIVE OAK. BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, WASHINGTON, D. C., November 8, 1870. SEALER PROPOSALS for the delivery of 300,000 cubic feet of Live-oak Timber, of the best quality, in such of the Navy-Yards at Charleston, Mass., and Boston, N. H., will be received at this Bureau until the 15th (16th) day of December, 1870.

PROPOSALS FOR LIVE OAK. BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, WASHINGTON, D. C., November 8, 1870. SEALER PROPOSALS for the delivery of 300,000 cubic feet of Live-oak Timber, of the best quality, in such of the Navy-Yards at Charleston, Mass., and Boston, N. H., will be received at this Bureau until the 15th (16th) day of December, 1870.

PROPOSALS FOR LIVE OAK. BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, WASHINGTON, D. C., November 8, 1870. SEALER PROPOSALS for the delivery of 300,000 cubic feet of Live-oak Timber, of the best quality, in such of the Navy-Yards at Charleston, Mass., and Boston, N. H., will be received at this Bureau until the 15th (16th) day of December, 1870.

PROPOSALS FOR LIVE OAK. BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, WASHINGTON, D. C., November 8, 1870. SEALER PROPOSALS for the delivery of 300,000 cubic feet of Live-oak Timber, of the best quality, in such of the Navy-Yards at Charleston, Mass., and Boston, N. H., will be received at this Bureau until the 15th (16th) day of December, 1870.

PROPOSALS FOR LIVE OAK. BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, WASHINGTON, D. C., November 8, 1870. SEALER PROPOSALS for the delivery of 300,000 cubic feet of Live-oak Timber, of the best quality, in such of the Navy-Yards at Charleston, Mass., and Boston, N. H., will be received at this Bureau until the 15th (16th) day of December, 1870.

PROPOSALS FOR LIVE OAK. BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, WASHINGTON, D. C., November 8, 1870. SEALER PROPOSALS for the delivery of 300,000 cubic feet of Live-oak Timber, of the best quality, in such of the Navy-Yards at Charleston, Mass., and Boston, N. H., will be received at this Bureau until the 15th (16th) day of December, 1870.

PROPOSALS FOR LIVE OAK. BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, WASHINGTON, D. C., November 8, 1870. SEALER PROPOSALS for the delivery of 300,000 cubic feet of Live-oak Timber, of the best quality, in such of the Navy-Yards at Charleston, Mass., and Boston, N. H., will be received at this Bureau until the 15th (16th) day of December, 1870.

PROPOSALS FOR LIVE OAK. BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, WASHINGTON, D. C., November 8, 1870. SEALER PROPOSALS for the delivery of 300,000 cubic feet of Live-oak Timber, of the best quality, in such of the Navy-Yards at Charleston, Mass., and Boston, N. H., will be received at this Bureau until the 15th (16th) day of December, 1870.

PROPOSALS FOR LIVE OAK. BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, WASHINGTON, D. C., November 8, 1870. SEALER PROPOSALS for the delivery of 300,000 cubic feet of Live-oak Timber, of the best quality, in such of the Navy-Yards at Charleston, Mass., and Boston, N. H., will be received at this Bureau until the 15th (16th) day of December, 1870.

PROPOSALS FOR LIVE OAK. BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, WASHINGTON, D. C., November 8, 1870. SEALER PROPOSALS for the delivery of 300,000 cubic feet of Live-oak Timber, of the best quality, in such of the Navy-Yards at Charleston, Mass., and Boston, N. H., will be received at this Bureau until the 15th (16th) day of December, 1870.

PROPOSALS FOR LIVE OAK. BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, WASHINGTON, D. C., November 8, 1870. SEALER PROPOSALS for the delivery of 300,000 cubic feet of Live-oak Timber, of the best quality, in such of the Navy-Yards at Charleston, Mass., and Boston, N. H., will be received at this Bureau until the 15th (16th) day of December, 1870.

PROPOSALS FOR LIVE OAK. BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, WASHINGTON, D. C., November 8, 1870. SEALER PROPOSALS for the delivery of 300,000 cubic feet of Live-oak Timber, of the best quality, in such of the Navy-Yards at Charleston, Mass., and Boston, N. H., will be received at this Bureau until the 15th (16th) day of December, 1870.

PROPOSALS FOR LIVE OAK. BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, WASHINGTON, D. C., November 8, 1870. SEALER PROPOSALS for the delivery of 300,000 cubic feet of Live-oak Timber, of the best quality, in such of the Navy-Yards at Charleston, Mass., and Boston, N. H., will be received at this Bureau until the 15th (16th) day of December, 1870.

PROPOSALS FOR LIVE OAK. BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, WASHINGTON, D. C., November 8, 1870. SEALER PROPOSALS for the delivery of 300,000 cubic feet of Live-oak Timber, of the best quality, in such of the Navy-Yards at Charleston, Mass., and Boston, N. H., will be received at this Bureau until the 15th (16th) day of December, 1870.

PROPOSALS FOR LIVE OAK. BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, WASHINGTON, D. C., November 8, 1870. SEALER PROPOSALS for the delivery of 300,000 cubic feet of Live-oak Timber, of the best quality, in such of the Navy-Yards at Charleston, Mass., and Boston, N. H., will be received at this Bureau until the 15th (16th) day of December, 1870.

PROPOSALS FOR LIVE OAK. BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, WASHINGTON, D. C., November 8, 1870. SEALER PROPOSALS for the delivery of 300,000 cubic feet of Live-oak Timber, of the best quality, in such of the Navy-Yards at Charleston, Mass., and Boston, N. H., will be received at this Bureau until the 15th (16th) day of December, 1870.

PROPOSALS FOR LIVE OAK. BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, WASHINGTON, D. C., November 8, 1870. SEALER PROPOSALS for the delivery of 300,000 cubic feet of Live-oak Timber, of the best quality, in such of the Navy-Yards at Charleston, Mass., and Boston, N. H., will be received at this Bureau until the 15th (16th) day of December, 1870.

PROPOSALS FOR LIVE OAK. BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, WASHINGTON, D. C., November 8, 1870. SEALER PROPOSALS for the delivery of 300,000 cubic feet of Live-oak Timber, of the best quality, in such of the Navy-Yards at Charleston, Mass., and Boston, N. H., will be received at this Bureau until the 15th (16th) day of December, 1870.

PROPOSALS FOR LIVE OAK. BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, WASHINGTON, D. C., November 8, 1870. SEALER PROPOSALS for the delivery of 300,000 cubic feet of Live-oak Timber, of the best quality, in such of the Navy-Yards at Charleston, Mass., and Boston, N. H., will be received at this Bureau until the 15th (16th) day of December, 1870.